THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

WE informed our readers last week that His Excellency the Viceroy received no less than six addresses of welcome from important public bodies at Calcutta. We referred at some length to the addresses of and reply to the Corporation of Calcutta and the British Indian Association. The address of the Indian Association without desiring to "draw out" the Viceroy, touched upon a number of important public questions, the chief of which was the Reconstitution of Legislative Councils, Local Self-Government, separation of Judicial from Executive Service, Arms Act, Volunteer Movement, Assam Coolie Question and the Lady Dufferin's Fund. In His Excellency's reply to the address, the Viceroy, among other things, observed :—

The kindness of your greeting, your ready recognition of the services of my ancestor, and your kindly reference to my own desire to do my duty to your country, are, I hope, conclusive evidence that I shall approach my task with the support of your sympathy. The subsequent portion of your address, in which you enumerate a series of great questions in the solution of which you are interested, shows me, however, that while you are ready to accord to a newly-appointed Viceroy a liberal measure of indulgence and of time in which to make himself thoroughly familiar with the circumstances and condition of the country committed to his charge, he must not expect to be allowed to remain for an unlimited period in the pleasant region of memories derived from the past, and of agreeable but vague expectations with regard to the future. He must no more allow himself to believe that he will be permitted to enjoy such considerate treatment for an indefinite time than he must allow himself to expect that the climate of Calcutta, so delightfully temperate and enjoyable during the last and first few weeks of the year, will continue to deal with him as gently later in the season.

I am, however, very far from complaining that you should have laid before me a somewhat comprehensive catalogue of the mersures which are, in your opinion, most urgently required by your educated countrymen. Those who are concerned with the government of your country can but gain by a knowledge of the thoughts and aspirations of its people, and when these questions are approached in a spirit as temperate and conciliatory as that shown in your address, it is impossible not to feel that we may, at any rate, enter upon the consideration of these great problems with the certainty that, whatever the point of view from which we regard them, we are alike actuated by a common desire to promote the true interests of the Queen's Indian subjects.

You have, with much thoughtfulness, plainly intimated to me that in laying before me this expression of your own views, you do not for the present solicit an expression of mine. Such an expression would upon an occasion like the present obviously be premature and you would be the first to complain of me if, within ten days after my arrival here, I were to present to the public a completely developed scheme for the revision of your administrative system.

The Viceroy concluded :—

It is my earnest hope that if I should, during my term of office, have again occasion to meet the representatives of your Association, that meeting may take place under circumstances as satisfactory and full of promise as those which have attended your presence here upon this occasion.

IN replying to the address of the Health Society the Viceroy administered a gentle rebuke which our enthusiastic sanitary friends would do well to take in good part and remember in their self-imposed task of petty fault-finding with the Municipal Administration. The Viceroy, it is pleasing to note, fully recognises the good work already done by our useful Municipal Corporations and feels that they cannot be expected to do what is not compatible with their resources. His Excellency observed :—

While the facts which you and others have been able to disclose cannot fail to shock us, and while we are tempted to wish that we had within our reach summary means of getting rid of a condition of things which appears to us scandalous and intolerable, we cannot bear in mind too carefully that these are problems which must be approached with the utmost tact, patience, and forbearance. The path of the sanitary reformer brings him face to face, sometimes with natural indifference begotten of ignorance, sometimes with what appear at first sight to be prejudices and superstitions, but on closer examination prove to have their foundations deep in the customs and traditional habits of portions of the human race. When we Englishmen consider what was the condition of our own country not so many years ago, and what it is even now in some places not yet reached by the spirit of modern improvement, we shall, I cannot help thinking, regard with a more indulgent eye the shortcomings of our fellow subjects in this part of the Empire.

Your urban muncipalities can do, and have, I believe, done a great deal, towards the improvement of the areas committed to their charge. In the case of the more inert and inaccessible population of the rural districts, the difficulty is greater, and we shall have to be content with more modest achievements.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S reply to the Mahomedan Literary Society was replete with good advice and full of promise :

You have however admitted with a frankness which I think does you credit, that the community with which you are connected has, until lately, scarcely kept pace with modern progress in this direction, and that you find yourselves consequently in the disadvantageous position of having to recover ground which has been lost at the outset. Let me assure you of the entire sympathy with which I regard your efforts, and of my desire to encourage them should any opportunity for so doing prove to be within my reach. With this view, you will at all times find me ready to listen respectfully to any representations which you may be able to make to me in connection with these matters.

TO THE Trades Association His Excellency said :—

I join with you in hoping that the condition of affairs in our frontiers may continue to be such as to leave the Government of India at leisure to devote itself to questions affecting the domestic prosperity of the land. I must confess, however, I am afraid, and experience has taught us how dangerous it is to build, with any degree of certainty, upon hopes such as those in which we are indulging. I can only offer you the assurance that my efforts will be directed to avoid all unnecessary complications in districts adjoining those under British control. I observe the prominence which you have assigned to the great group of questions which have arisen in consequence of recent fluctuations in the gold value of your Indian currency, and I have referred with much interest to the statements contained in the memorial presented by your Association in 1886. I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing my sympathy with those to whom these changes have occasioned private hardship and suffering. The inconvenience which has been occasioned to the Government of India by the derangement of its finances, as well as the discouragement of private enterprise caused by uncertainty in the rate of exchange, are so generally admitted, that it is scarcely necessary for me to say that I am fully alive to the magnitude of the issues involved.

TUESDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

IT is said that the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossain, officiating Coroner of Calcutta, has applied for the services of a Deputy Coroner.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere has asked formally for a large number of instructors from the British Army to at once begin drilling the different arms.

WE are glad to learn that the *canard* the death of Mr. D. S. White, the esteemed President of the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association is all false. He is a man of broad and liberal sympathies and a great supporter of the Congress and may he live long.

PHOTOGRAPHERS will be a little agitated by the decision given by Judge Selfe in the Ashford County Court. The Judge ruled that the "negative" belongs to the customer and not to the photographer, unless there is a written undertaking to the contrary.

IT is settled that the duty on silver plate will be removed within the next two or three months.

THE working of forests in India will yield it is supposed, net revenue of 41½ lakhs of rupees for the year 1888-89.

A SCHEME for the reorganization of the Meteorological Department has been under consideration, and the new arrangement will be brought into effect from the 1st of January.

AN "Oriental Palace," designed by Mr. Purdon Clarke, is in process of erection in the French International Exhibition grounds for the display of Indian articles of manufacture and consumption, and the exclusive right of sale of Indian tea on the building is to be granted to the Indian Tea Districts Association. For this purpose a verandah about 140 feet long by 12 feet wide, and all the central portion of the building except what is required for offices, will be absolutely at the disposal of the Association.

CAPTAIN ONSLOW has been appointed Commandant of the Viceroy's Body-guard.

A SMALL Conference to consider questions, connected with military transport on Indian Railways, will assemble shortly in Calcutta.

DURING the first quarter of the current year, 734 publications were received into the Bengal Library, of which 530 were non-educational and 204 educational.

SAYS the *Indian Engineering* :—"It has been decided to abolish the Government Workshops at Sibpore, and Burrakur Iron-Works will no longer be permitted to undertake *private* work as the advertisement in the public Press is said to imply." We were always under an impression that the Shibpore work-shops were maintained by Government for the purpose of instruction to those attending the Engineering College. If so, what is to become of the Mechanical classes?

SUDHABODHE BHUTTACHARJI, who was convicted at the last Sessions of the murder of his child-wife, will be executed at the Presidency Jail on Saturday morning. A petition to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on his behalf for a reprieve was drawn up, but the Jury, who tried the case, refused to sign it.

BISHOP THOBURN, says the *Indian Witness*, has reached Calcutta in safety. The Bishop is in firm health, and is very happy to get back to his old home.

WILLIAM BARTON, one of the crew of the *Desdemona* who was sentenced by Mr. Justice Norris, at the last criminal Sessions, to penal servitude for life, has lost his reason, and is now an inmate of the lunatic asylum.

THE Howrah Strand Road is to commence immediately on foreshore road from Shalimar Point to the Royal Botanical Gardens, and it is hoped will be completed before the 31st March. When completed and well lighted, says the *Indian Engineering*, the Howrah Strand should compare favorably with its rival on the opposite bank, and the drive to the Royal Botanical Gardens would be more enjoyable, as compared with the drive through the narrow and crowded thoroughfares of Ramkistopore and Sibpore. The work is to be carried out by the P. W. Department.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

AN endless railway train, consisting of 400 platform cars, is to be one of the attractions at the Paris Exhibition. The train will run slowly enough to permit most people to step on and off while it is in motion. The motive power will be electricity.

MR. ENDO, a native of Nagaski, has devised an instrument for walking on the water. It is described as something in the nature of foot-gear, made of iron paper, gum elastic, and wood, elliptical in shape and having gutta-percha tubes attached. There is also a life belt. The apparatus filled with air, the wearer is raised out of the water, but by what means he is enabled to preserve an upright position is not stated. Should the waves be rough, the foot-gear is emptied of air and the body is suffered to sink up to the waist. A rate of progress of three miles per hour is supposed to be attainable. The apparatus weighs only 2½ lbs. and it is claimed that the wearer will be able to carry a load of 25 lbs.

A VACANCY will shortly occur in the Private Secretaryship to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, as Major Drummond is one of the officers selected to assist the Punjab Chiefs to re-organise their military forces.

THE American Missonaries in Burma are very indignant at the statement in the secret blue book issued by the Burma Secretariat that their influence over the Karens depended chiefly on their ability to procure arms for them, and that they had imbibed all the race prejudices of their flocks against the Burmans. They await the arrival of the Chief Commissioner to demand explanations. They are the more incensed as their request to the Secretariat for a copy of the pamphlet has been refused. The whole feeling of the Burma community regarding the pamphlet is one of condemnation.

THE water supply of Takio, Japan, is by the wooden water pipe system, which has been in existence over two hundred years, furnishing at present a daily supply of from twenty-five to thirty million gallons. There are several types of water pipes in use, the principal class being built up with plank, square, and secured together by frames surrounding them at close intervals. The pipes, less than six inches, consist of bored logs, and somewhat larger ones are made by placing a cap on the top of a log in which a very large groove has been cut. All the connections are made by chambered joints, and cracks are caulked with an inner fibrous bark. Square boxes are used in various places to regulate the uniformity of the flow of the water, which is rather rapid, for the purpose of preventing aquatic growth. The water is not delivered to the houses, but into reservoirs on the sides of the streets, nearly 15,000 in number.

THE Mikado of Japan's new palace contains 400 rooms. The dinning-room provides seats for 127 guests.

WE learn that Prince Mirza Mahomed Jodali Bahadur, eldest surviving grandson of the late Wajid Ali Shah, by his Senior wife Nawab Khas Mehal Saheba, intends proceeding to England shortly, for the purpose of appealing against the orders of Lord Dufferin as to the allowance made to him by Government after the death of his grandfather. He complains that he has been most unfairly treated in the matter and wants a revision of his allowances.

A NATIVE of England, named Runen, was sent about two years ago to the East at the expense of the Government with the object of endeavouring to discover the art of Persian carpet-weaving, the secret of which is strictly guarded by those engaged in the trade. He made the journey disguised as a simple workman; but it was only after long and fruitless efforts to obtain admission into a Turkish carpet manufactory that he succeeded at a small place near Smyrna in acquainting himself with the process and making a design of a loom. A Persian carpet manufactory has now been established in Finland and important results are expected from the new branch of industry thus introduced.

THURSDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.

RAM SHARMA, the popular Bard of Bengal, has composed a truly noble ode in honor of the Fourth National Congress at Alahabad, which its length notwithstanding we cannot resist the temptation of quoting:—

I.

Wake, Harp of India, from thy slumber long!
Pour forth thy richest melodies once more.
In varied cadence, such as thrilled of yore
The Aryan soul, responsive to thy song!
O for the skill of earlier minstrel band
To fling thy harmonies around the land!
Venturous over-much,
Thy magic strings I touch
With feeble, falt'ring hand,
Hoping, perchance, these rugged numbers may
Call forth some nobler strain—some loftier lay,
In memory of this most happy, blessed day!

II.

For, lo! where ancient Pryag proudly stands,
Laved by the waters of two sacred streams,
Realizing the patriot's fondest dreams
The Pilgrim Fathers meet from many land!
Theirs is the forward spirit of age,
That bids the nations onward all;
And public zeal still ruled by counsel sage;
And equal love to lord and thrall.
A confluence of creeds and races
The confluence of waters graces!
Bold hearts all loyal to Victoria's throne!
England's creation and her pride alone!
Rich harvest of the seed her loving care hath sown!

III.

They come! they come! Apostles true of Peace,
Tied each to each by sympathy profound!
O clear the mists that Ign'rance spreads around.
And bid the lying tongue of Slander cease!
Alas! was one reform e'er wrought on earth,—
One precious right or boon secured to man,
When Malice did not spit her venom forth
Upon the gallant souls that led the van?
See! Bureaucracy, with a servile band
Of placemen hoar, the nation's Movement thwart;
But Self's the only chord they understand
Of the deep organ of the human heart.
"Beware," they cry, "of these our foes, beware!
Suppress them, crush them, sweep them all away!
Come weal or woe, it must be still our care
To hold uncheck'd our arbitrary sway!"
Yes, perish India! perish every man
Who seeks the Indian polity to scan,
And harmonise all interests on a loyal plan!

IV.

They come! they come! from India's farthest ends
They come,—from north and south, from east to west,—
The flower of the land—its wisest—best,
The Crown's true liegemen, th' Empire's staunchest friends!
Oh! not in midnight's gloomy hour.
Like baleful ghosts, about they flit;
Or traitor-like, in ruined tow'r,
In secret conclave grim they sit!
Ah, no! in perfect blaze
Of day, before the gaze
Of all the world, the land's own chosen meet,—
Ev'n in the shadow of Power's castled seat,—
To aid her, strengthen her with counsels wise and fit!

V.

They come! they come! from sylvan bower and hall,
From bar and counter, temple, mosque, and mart—
Of diff'rent cults and creeds, but one in heart—
To celebrate New India's festival!
See! Moslem, Hindu, Parsi, Christian, Jain,
Walk hand in hand, linked in fraternal chain;
The Trident, Crescent and the Cross combine
To act harmonious on a common line:—
Our country's weal through England's grace,
And perfect loyalty to both
The ruling subject and the race,
To Crown and People, Man and Truth!
How sweetly blend red, white and blue,
The three creeds' sacred, mystic hue!
How meetly, at this season when
Jesus was born to save all men!
Flow Aryan hearts from Himachal to sea,
In streams of Joy, for Indian Unity,
Sprung from th' ashes of tribal, creed-born Jealousy!

VI.

They come! they come! with Music's blythest strain,
O brothers, greet th' Amphictyons of the land!
Greet them with loving heart and lavish hand!
Greet them from house and street, from field and fane!
Away! away!
With flowers strew their way!
Crown them, crown them one and all,
With the heart's own coronal!
They come! they come!
While the reaper is reaping
The bounty of earth;
And the rustic's heart leaping
With joy and with mirth,
As, bound in sheaves, the golden corn
Leaves the field for the peasant born;
And the palm grove and mangoe tope
Ring with the song of joy and hope—
Harvest-home! harvest-home!
Fitly the Congress meets 'mid scenes so bright!
May Heaven guide its counsels all aright,
And India shine once more with her own pristine light!

VII.

'Twas said by Olney's sacred bard and sage—
"We have no slaves at home—then why abroad?"
Is England's sceptre, then, a tyrant's rod?
No! we repel the charge with honest rage!
Still, England! there are rivets in our chain,
Which, thou wilt own, had better not remain;
Remove them; and make it thy duteous care
To mete thy weaker Sister measure fair.
Give us a wider verge to frame our laws,
A fairer share in our domestic rule;
And Oh! with Roman loftiness of soul,
Fit us to guard the Empire and her cause!
Rule Britannia! India rise!
By methods just, and measures wise!
Like yon united streams that naught can part,
Let's onward move—two nations, one in heart!
Breathes there the Briton, free from racial hate,
Who'll taunt the Congress still with Phæton's fate,
As seeking not to help, but guide the car of State!

FRIDAY, 28ST DECEMBER.

THAKUR JAGMOHUN SINGH, a scion of a noble family in the Central Provinces, has been appointed Secretary to the Kuch Behar State Council.

WE have recieved the following official wheat and oil-seed forecast for November 1888, of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh: "Rains very heavy and continuous but ceased a little too early. Ploughing fewer than usual, germination however fair. Prospects on the whole rather low, area a little more than last year. This forecast relates to condition up to 10th December."

THE Missionaries have moved the Calcutta High Court to call for the records of the Patna case with a view of testing the order passed by the Magistrate.

MR. H. B. H. TURNER is appointed to act as a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta during the absence of Mr. C. E. Smyth.

THE Government of India have ruled that the income of a Missionary Society is exempt from the income-tax, but the salaries paid to Missionaries are not.

THE last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* publishes a table showing the works of public utility constructed during 1887 by private individuals. The largest sum expended was on tanks, Rs. 1,20,741, and on public buildings, Rs. 43,719. Rajah Purna Chunder Singh, Bahadur contributed Rs. 19,000 for a charitable hospital at Kandi, and Babu Jadu Rai Moti Ram Rs. 10,000 for an Alms-house at Chouk. Mussamut Duran Bux Koer gave Rs. 12,000; Megh Narain Dutt Rs. 6,000, and the Maharani of Bettiah a similar amount for excavating tanks. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the donations for works of public utility have diminished in number and amount.

THE Government of India, has, in the interest of Native States, ruled that "when a Medical Officer is permitted to attend a Native Prince or Chief, the fee to be paid for such attendance must be settled by the Government of India or the Local Government (as the case may be), to whom the amount of the fee proposed should be reported by the Political Agent or Officer performing analogous functions for sanction, before it is communicated to the Medical Officer concerned."

THE Russian *Novosti* traces the Whitechapel murderer to a Russian lunatic. A native of Tiraspal, in South Russia, he was born in 1847 and graduated at the Oddessa University. In 1870 he developed into a fanatical Anarchist and went to Paris and out of mind. The reform of the fallen women was his theme and it struck him that their only way to salvation was being murdered. He followed this bent of his mind by a number of murders in the French capital. He was arrested but not put to trial being found a maniac. He was therefore confined in an asylum for about 16 years. He was pronounced cured and released. He then went over to England shortly before the Whitechapel murders commenced. He lived there with several compatriot refugees, but his friends have lost sight of him now.

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SATURDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

AN important capture of the notorious 'dacoit' leader Ngamoung *alias* Sayagilay, is wired from Foungdwingyee, He had been going about with various gangs in the past three years, and Rs. 500 was offered for his apprehension, which has now been accomplished by Mr. Hill and the Burman magistrate of Myhthet. Another notorious outlaw, Ngakway, was arrested on Sunday last by the Burman magistrate at Pokoko, who very pluckily followed him up with a few policemen.

THE Company which has obtained the concession for the making of the Delhi Kalka Railway have surveyors out examining the country for the best alignment; but work is not likely to be begun for some time to come. Some four months have been taken by the India Office in the framing of the contract, but this will now, it is believed, be signed very shortly. The necessary capital is forthcoming but the Secretary of State will follow the new practice and insist upon its being underwritten. The Company when they begin operations will probably start work at the Kalka end of the line.

A PATHAN, desguised as a woman, was arrested in a 3rd class waiting-room at the railway station, Lahore, by the Government Railway police, about 8P. M., on the 16th instant. He stated that his wife had absconded more than five years ago, and, in order to trace her, he sometimes made himself a juggler; and at other times a monkey-dancer, and so on; and it was his last resource to disguise himself as a woman, but in vain. On being searched by the police authorities, he was found to possess twenty-six gold mohurs and fifteen rupees and some ornaments. His conduct appeared to be suspicious, and the case has consequently been submitted to the court.

THE *Pioneer* understands that immediately Parliament meets next session, the Report of the Currency Commission will come up, in the form of an amendment to be moved by Mr. Henry Chaplin to an address to the Queen. The amendment will set forth that no real and lasting improvement in trade or agriculture can be looked for until certain novel legislation which has brought about a depreciation of silver, a contraction of the currency and consequent continuous fall of all prices, is re-considered and repealed.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 10th December, 1888:

To be Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, V. C., C. I. E., 9th Lancers.

To be Aides-de-Camp.

Major F. T. R. Hamilton, Norfolk Regiment.
Captain H. Streatfield, Grenadier Guards.
Captain the Hon'ble C. Harbord, Scots Guards.
Lieutenant H. A. Pakenham, Grenadier Guards.
Ressaldar Nawab Mohammad Afzal Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, C. S. I., 11th Bengal Lancers.
Risaldur-Major Gopal Singh, *Bahadur*, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Hadfield, Madras Invalid Establishment.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell, C. I. E. Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Crops.
Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, C. B., Bengal Cavalry.
Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C. B., Madras Cavalry.
Colonel T. R. Nimmo, Bo. S. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, General List Infantry.
Captain J. Hext, R. N.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Chatterton, General List Infantry, (Commandant, Presidency Volunteers) *ex-officio*.
Brigadier-General Sir R. C. Low, K. C. B., Bengal Cavalry.

To be Honorary Native Aid-de-Camp.

Subadar-Major Balbhadar Negi, *Bahadur*, late 5th Gurkha Regiment.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the *3rd January* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Acids.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *3rd January* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Rotatory Polarization (continued,)

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *5th January* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Arsenic, Boron, and Silicon.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Sunday*, the *6th January*, at 2½ P. M.

Subject: Distribution of Electricity; Power of Points.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

December 29th, 1888.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1888.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE brilliancy of success of the Fourth National Congress which met on Wednesday last at the holy confluence of the Ganga, the Jamuna and the invisible Saraswati, must have gratified and amazed even the most sanguine supporter of the movement. The commissariat and sanitary arrangements were perfect and great credit is due to the local Reception Committee who spared neither money nor trouble to provide suitable accommodation for the fifteen hundred delegates of all races and creeds who came from different parts of India and took part in the proceedings of this great and historic assemblage. Want of adequate house accommodation kept many away, who though they much liked to be present, dreaded the intense cold of the N. W. Provinces. The cold was fortunately anything but severe and the camping accommodation round the Lowther Castle with which the great bulk of the delegates had to be provided was excellent. Well lighted and cleanly kept streets divided the different blocks assigned to delegates of various classes and castes, cooks of all nationalities were engaged to meet differing tastes and requirements, and doctors hakims and kavirajes were in attendance all day and night with stores of medicine. The postal, telegraphic, police, bazar and conservency arrangements were perfect, while well-fitte l drawing-rooms and reading rooms were provided for the occupants of the vast camp. The spacious Congress Hall specially built for the occasion, with its superb decorations and loyal mottos attracted universal attraction, and the seats of the delegates were divided in convenient blocks according to the Provinces they respectively represented. Commodious galleries round the hall accommodated numerous visitors who (*including* a large number of European ladies and gentlemen) paid for their seats. Every inch of the Hall and the sorrounding galleries was occupied and there was literally no standing room. As Pundit Ajodhyanath, the President of the Reception Committee, in his welcome speech to the delegates observed, if Alahabad has not been the first to "receive the patronage of the great national institution," it is the first where its organisation has arrived at a fair state of perfection. There is a fitness of things in Allahabad being the seat of the fourth Congress, because as Mr. George Yule pointed out in his inaugural speech, it was here that was first read the Queen's gracious Proclamation—that half-fulfilled charter of India's rights.

The proceedings opened at 2 P. M. on Wednesday when Pundit Ajodhyanath welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Reception Committee. In doing so he referred, with some amount of pardonable indignation, to the opposition of the local civil and military authorities to the efforts of the Committee to obtain a suitable site for the meeting of the Congress. Kharsrobagh and the Cantonment grounds were successively refused on imaginary sanitary grounds and it was after great ado that the Lowther Castle, the old Government House, but now the property of a distinguished Mahomedan Reis, was secured. This itself will speak volumes to belie the so-called Mahomedan opposition to the Congress, apart from the fact that nearly 200 Mahomedan delegates, including the scions of the Royal families of Oudh and Delhi, have risen above official pressure and attended it. The hier-apparent of Travancore was among the visitors and the Maharaja of Durbhanga who rendered most material aid to the Committee and who fully intended to be present was at the eleventh hour prevented by illness from doing so.

In the absence of His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga who was to have moved the resolution, Mr. George Yule was voted to the chair on the motion of Mr. Pherojesha Mehta of Bombay who was seconded by Sirdar Dyal Sing Majitia of the Punjab and was supported by many other distinguished delegates. Mr. Yule's masterly inaugural speech for which we regret we cannot find space *in extenso*, could hardly be surpassed in lucidity, eloquence, soundness and moderation. He calmly reviewed the whole history of Legislative Councils in India and by direct appeal to historical facts, Parliamentary Blue-Books and unpublished despatches established beyond controversy that the British Parliament, from the inception of the measure, solely aimed at popular representation and non-official check which could not be accomplished at the time only owing to the absence of proper constituencies. By the incontrovertible testimony of statistics he also showed, as we have tried to show in some recent issues, that the steadily growing education of the Indian people have now fitted them for the privilege of some sort of limited franchise, and it is not fair to withold it at any rate from what Lord Dufferin was pleased to characterise as a "microscopic minority." But the great merit of Mr. Yule's speech lay in making it clear for the first time to the community of which he is an honor and an ornament, that they are greatly mistaken in keeping aloof from this truly national movement. Mr. Yule pointed out with great force :

In all the discussions that have taken place in Parliament about the inhabitants of India, there is one section which has never been thought of at all—I mean the British non-official class to which I belong. I want to make our existence known. We may be known as barristers and solicitors, as bankers, traders, merchants, engineers, editors of newspapers, manufacturers, planters and so forth, but the idea of citizenship, and all that that implies, never seems to have occurred to our rulers in connection with us. I know it has been said that we are already represented. We are English and the Government is English : therefore we are represented. But that is a false inference and a pure delusion. We have no more power and no more voice in the Government of the country than you natives have. The Government is no more ours because it is administered by a Secretary of State who is an Englishman, than the bread in a baker's shop is ours because the shop happens to be kept by an Englishman and not by a native. We are all alike held to be on the same low level of unfitness and unripeness. The only thing we are the least bit of good for in the country, from the Governmental point of view, is to be taxed. We are ripe enough for that ; ripe enough to come under the sweep of the Board of Revenue sickle, but unripe for the meanest privileges of subjets of a free country. Our number is uncertain. The census tables do not inform us; but few or many, almost all of us would be voters in England, and I venture to suggest that we would make a passable fraction of a constituency in this country.

Mr. Yule next proceeded to dispel the delusions which Lord Dufferin and those who think with him are labouring under :

The change we do advocate is one of extreme moderation, and far within the limits that the circumstances of the country, in my own opinion, would justify. We don't seek to begin, as has been asserted, at the point England has reached after many generations of constitutional Government. We don't want the strong meat of full age, but we want to be weaned. We say there are numbers of us who have had the feeding bottle long enough. We desire no sudden snapping of existing ties ; we ask only for the loosening of the bonds. We are content to regard ourselves as in the position of the man who has long been confined in a darkened room on account of disordered eyesight. We know that under the skilful treatment of a kindly physician our visual powers have been strengthened. We have sense enough not to demand the full blaze of day to be suddenly let in upon us but only such a drawing-aside of the curtains as will adjust the light to our powers of vision. But, if the physician skilful and kindly as we recognise him to be, were to insist upon our remaining in the dark, we would be forced to the unwelcome conclusion that his skill was resultless and abortive and that the unloveable side of his character had manifested itself in that he wished to keep us in the dark for some unworthy purpose of his own. If under such treatment we become discontented with his services, the blame of it would be with the physician and not with the patient.

Mr. Yule rightly observed :—

All movements of the kind in which we are concerned pass through several phases as they run their course. The first is ridicule. That is followed, as the movement progresses, by one of abuse, which is usually succeeded by partial concession and misapprehension of aim, accompanied by warnings against taking "big jumps into the unknown." The final stage of all is a substantial adoption of the object of the movement with some expression of surprise that it was not adopted before. These various phases overlap each other, but between the first and last the distinction is complete. Well, we are out and away from the comical aspect of the movement.

It has become too serious for that, and we are midway between the abusive and misapprehensive stages. In the speech of our late Viceroy we have, as might be expected, none of the coarser instruments of attack—indeed, I find a vein of sympathy with us running through his speech—and we have partial concession, misapprehension regarding some of our demands,and in consequence, the usual warning voice. The concession I refer to is as regards the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions. This was one of the ridiculous proposals, one of those school-boy clamours to start with ; but the Viceroy now tells us that "this is a counsel of perfection to which we are ready to subscribe." Allow me to congratulate you upon this concession so frankly and handsomely made. All that we want now is to see the concession of the principle reduced into practice. The misapprehension is contained in the following sentence : "The ideal authoritatively suggested, as I understand, is the creation of a representative body or bodies, in which the official element shall be in a minority, who shall have what is called the power of the purse and who through this instrumentality shall be able to bring the British Executive into subjection to their will." Now, gentlemen, if there be one thing more than another that we have tried to make clear, it is that the British Executive should continue to be paramount in the Councils, We have made it as clear as the English language is capable of expressing thought that the utmost we want is that half of the Councils be elected ; the other half to be wholly in the nomination of the Government. These may be all officials or not, just as the Government pleases ; and we have made it equally clear, in addition, that the Government should have the right to veto all adverse votes. Such an arrangement guarantees the supremacy of the Executive under all circumstances, aye, even if their own side vote against them.

The President then went on to say :

The Viceroy having started upon an assumption that is not only incorrect, but is the very opposite of the fact, it follows that the condemnation does not apply to us at all, but to a fanciful piece of workmanship of which we are not the artists. The Viceroy must necessarily depend largely upon his subordinates for correct information about the details of this and other movements, and it looks to me as if one of those compilers of facts had fallen into some grievous error. The authoritative views of the Congress are to be found in its resolutions, and the resolution about the reform of the Councils is the third one of the first meeting of the Congress four years ago, and that resolution has been the one affirmed at the following meetings. We are in no way bound even by any statement or argument that any speaker may make in supporting that resolution, but I say with the greatest confidence that, neither in the resolution itself nor in the speeches of the gentlemen supporting it, is a word to be found that justifies the "ideal authoritatively suggested." There may be some remarks in letters to newspapers, in pamphlets, or in speeches made by members of the Congress that give support to the "Ideal." I don't know of them and if I did, I should regret them just as I might regret any of our members having a hump back ; but I should feel no responsibility for either his back or his speech. If we be charged with encouraging "ideals" on such grounds, we may as logically be charged, in the other event, as a Congress for promoting deformed spines! It is annoying to us, no doubt, that our friends, as I take Lord Dufferin to be, should be deceived by imitations of our ticket; but as we have no Trade Mark Bill to protect our wares, all that we can do is to warn our friends to ask for the real article and to see that they get it.

He thus fervently concluded :

Lord Dufferin had his thoughts so fully occupied with the troubles on the frontier and in Burmah to give adequate attention to this question, which is apparent in the mistake he has fallen into regarding our demands. And I for one regret that it has not fallen to his lot to add a new lustre to his name and to establish a further claim upon our regard by promoting a measure such as we advocate—a measure which any statesman might well be proud to be the instrument of carrying ; for it is one which (while going a long way, if not the whole way in calming the present agitation) would draw into closer connection the two extreme branches of the Aryan race, the common subjects of the Queen-Empress : a measure which would unite England and India, not by hard and brittle bonds of arbitrary rule which may

snap in a moment, but by the inflexible and more enduring ligaments of common interests promoted, common duties discharged, by means of a common services, chosen with some regard to the principles of representative Government.

The choice of Mr. George Yule as the President of the fourth National Congress has been amply justified and under his guidance it has avoided shoals and sandbanks that would otherwise have been fatal to it in this crisis. It is refreshing in this connection to note that our contemporary of the *Pioneer* who has persistently opposed the movement has the opportunity of seeing his mistakes. Our contemporary observes :—"In its quietness and its moderation will the great strength of the Congress lie. If it does, as it assuredly will, act upon these lines, its force will become irresistible and its power prove to be one of the greatest and most beneficent factors in the benignant rule of the Indian Empire." Well did Pundit Ajodhyanath observe that the opposition to the Congress is dying out.

II.

The day's proceedings came to a close with the appointment of the "Subject Committee" consisting of 92 representatives of the different parts of the country who were deputed to frame and revise the resolutions. The first meeting of the Congress was held on the following day and the first resolution which was moved by Mr. Pherozesha Mehta was :—

"That the Congress affirm the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations, also the reform of the Provincial Legislative Councils ; as already set forth in resolution 3 of the Congresses of 1885 and 1886, and resolution 2 of the Congress of 1887. A tentative scheme for this expansion and reform was suggested in resolution 4 of the Congress of 1886."

The resolution was seconded by Babu Surendro Nath Banerji and supported by Syed Sharfuddin of Bankipore, Raja Rampal Singh, Pundit Bishen Naryan Dhar of Lucknow, Oomrao Mirza, of Khurak, Delhi, Lala Lajpat Rai, of Ferozepore and Salem, and Ramaswami Mudalier of Madras. The unanimity of the proceedings was slightly marred by Raja Shiva Prasad of Benares, a pronounced opponent of the Congress who has been making himself ridiculous by memorialising the Government of the North West Provinces to put it down. He was elected as a delegate by his own special request at the eleventh hour with a view of thwarting, if he could, the movement in the guise of a friend. He charged the Congress of sedition, informed the delegates that he had read 300 historical works and finally wanted the Congress to adopt his memorial for putting a stop to the liberty of speech. He was patiently listened to at first, but had to retire, and Mr. Mehta's resolution was unanimously carried, Mr. Allen, of the *Pioneer*, voting for it. On the recommendation of Mr. Salak Nath of Lahore, the following addition was made to the resolution: "That the Congress do urge that a Legislative Council on the same lines be established for the Punjab." Mr. Eardley Norton moved the next resolution which was to the effect that simultaneous competitive examinations be held in India and England for all classes of her Majesty's subjects: Arabic and Sanskrit to be among the subjects for examination. The minimum age limit was to be nineteen and the maximum twenty-three. Mr. Perozeshah Mehta seconded the resolution, when Mr. Adams, of Madras, moved as an amendment that the resolution of the previous Congress which embodied Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's views be adopted. The amendment was seconded, and the meeting then adjourned.

When the Congress met on Friday the President called the attention of the delegates to a special subject. They all knew that Mr. John Bright was lying seriously ill, and recognising the interest he had always taken in the welfare of this country, it was proposed to send a telegram to him or his son condoling with him in his affliction. The terms of the telegram were as follows :—

"To John Albert Bright from the President of the National Congress, Allahabad.—Congress consisting of 1,400 delegates from all parts of India join in expressing their appreciation of your father's services to India, their sorrow at his illness, their sympathy with him and his family in his sufferings, and their earnest hope and prayer for his complete recovery."

This to say the least was becoming and graceful in the extreme, and we are glad to learn since that the great Tribune of England is convalescent and has left his bed.

Mr. Ramswami Mudalier's amendment that the consideration of the Civil Service question be deferred for a year *i.e.* till the Government had an opportunity of considering the recommendations of the Public Service Commission was abandoned and the following amendment of Mr. Monmohun Ghose was adopted :—

"That this Congress, while appreciating the concessions proposed in the report of the Public Service Commission, still feels it necessary to put distinctly on record that in their opinion full justice will never be done to the people of this country until open competitions for the Indian Civil Service are held simultaneously in England and India."

The resolutions of the former Congresses regarding the separation of the Judicial from the Executive Service were then re-affirmed, as also the resolutions about the extension of the Jury system. Munshi Saffad Hossein next moved, which on being seconded by Sheik Reza Hossein was carried :—

"That as it is the general belief of the people of this country that the existing system of police administration in India is highly unsatisfactory in itself and oppressive to them, the Government be respectfully urged to appoint a commission consisting of official and non-official members to investigate the entire question as speedily as possible."

Meer Wahad Ali moved the affirmation of resolution 4 of Congress of 1887, resolution 12 of Congress of 1886, and resolutions 5 and 8 of Congress of 1887. The resolution was seconded by Mahomed Ali Bhimiji, and after a long discussion carried. On the motion of Mr. Watcha it was resolved :—

"That as the administration of the income tax, especially as regards incomes below Rs. 1,000 has proved extremely unsatisfactory, it is essential in the opinion of the Congress, that the taxable minimum be raised to Rs. 1,001."

It was further resolved :—

"That as it is the general belief that the system of Abkari and Excise now prevailing in India have permitted if they have not directly encouraged a serious increase in the consumption of intoxicants the Government be respectfully urged to investigate the question and to adopt such an improved system as shall tend to discourage insobriety."

With the adoption of this resolution Friday's proceedings came to a close.

On Saturday the resolutions about Technical Education and appointment of a Mixed Commission for enquiring into the industrial condition of the country were adopted, and a resolution about the extension of permanent settlement of land revenue to different parts of India, other than Bengal, was postponed to enable the various Standing Congress Committees to discuss the matter. A resolution was also passed approving of the recent abolition of the C. D. Acts, and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee moved that the Resolutions of the Congress be submitted to the Viceroy for His Excellency's favorable consideration and transmission by His Excellency to the Secretary of State, with a request that, if necessary, the matters dealt with in these resolutions be enquired into by a Parliamentary Committee. The Congress finally adopted a resolution that speaks volumes for its wisdom and ought to silence all hostile criticism. It was to the effect :—

"That no subject shall be passed for discussion by the Subject Committee or allowed to be discussed at any Congress by the President thereof, to the introduction of which the Hindoo or Mahomedan delegates as a body shall object unanimously or nearly unanimously, and if after the discussion of any subject which has been admitted for discussion it shall appear that all the Hindoo or all the Mahomedan delegates as a body are unanimously or nearly unanimously opposed to pass it such resolution shall be dropped, provided that this rule shall refer only to subjects in regard to which the Congress has not already definitely pronounced an opinion."

A telegram was sent to Mr. Gladstone in the name of the delegates congratulating him on the attainment of his eightieth year. The Punjab delegates guaranteed 15,000 Rs. to meet the expenses of the Congress when it should be held in their Province, and a Madras delegate offered 10,000 Rs. to build a Congress Hall in Coorg. It was finally resolved to hold the Congress next year in the Bombay Presidency and with that resolution the Fourth National Congress came to a close. Of its success the most pronounced and bitter enemy of the movement will not dare breathe a doubt and the success, it may well be said, has, to no mean extent, been due to the friendly counsels of Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin. They have enabled the delegates to avoid many mistakes which they may have otherwise committed and the country is deeply thankful to these distinguished personages for the excellent service that they have done to it.

"INCONGRUOUS CANDIDATES."

LORD SALISBURY in a speech delivered at Scarborough gave an explanation of the phrase "a black man," which he had applied to Mr. Dadabhai in his speech at Edinburgh. He denied that that phrase was a contemptuous denunciation of the people of India, as Mr. Gladstone had alleged it was; his Lordship only meant to say that the Liberal candidate at Holborn in 1886 was not a Native of Britain but a foreigner, which fact was sufficiently indicated by his complexion. Now although we think this to be a very unsatisfactory explanation, since the epithet is always used in an opprobrious sense, and since there was no necessity for using it, we accept it as his Lordship disavows all intention of any wish to offend the feelings of either Mr. Dadabhai or of the people of India. In the course, however, of this explanation Lord Salisbury made a remark which, in our opinion, is fifty times worse than the original phrase applied to Mr. Dadabhai, and which wholly is incompatible with the character and genius of the British Parliament. "Lord Salisbury said," so runs the telegram, "that he regarded such candidatures as incongruous and unwise, Parliament being a machine too peculiar to be managed by any except Native British." None but "Native British" can be acceptable candidates for the House of Commons! Can his Lordship have so soon forgotten that his quondom political chief, Lord Beaconsfield, who did him so much good, was in no sense a Native Briton? Benjamin Disraeli's ancestors were originally Spanish Jews, who left the Peninsula on account of religious persecution and settled at Venice in the 16th century. His grand-father settled in England in the middle of last century and acquired a fortune by means of trade. His father, Isaac Disraeli, the author of the "Curiosities of Literature," was a Jew, pure and simple, as both his parents were Israelites. And Benjamin, the son of Isaac, not only entered the House of Commons, but became its leader and was afterwards raised to the peerage and became Prime Minister of England. This illustrious Jew knew well to manage Parliament, which Lord Salisbury says can be managed only by "Native British." This personage, who belonged to a "distant race," not only managed the House of Commons, but educated the Tory party and gave it an organization after it had gone to shivers; and it was at the feet of this Jew that Lord Salisbury was politically brought up. Was Benjamin Disraeli an "incongruous candidate" for Parliament? And if it was not incongruous for a Jew to enter Parliament, why should it be deemed incongruous for a Parsi or a Hindu or a Mahammadan? Wherein lies the incongruity? Not certainly in the darkness of the complexion. No, but you know Parliament is "too peculiar a machine." It can be managed only by "Native British." We ask again, in what does this peculiarity lie? His Lordship throws no light on the subject, and we are left to conjecture. If the House of Commons were a vestry meeting or a parish council, it would be reasonable to suppose that none but the Natives or at any rate the residents of parish could intelligently discuss its affairs. If the House of Commons had confined its attention only to British subjects it would be reasonable to suppose that none but "Native British" could well become mem-

bers of that House. But Parliament is an Imperial Assembly. It discusses the affairs not only of the United Kingdom, but of that vast Empire over which the sun never sets. Are Indian subjects never discussed in the House of Commons? If they are, cannot Indian M. P's throw more light on such discussions than Anglo-Indian ones? We confess we are astounded at the assertion of the Prime Minister that the Natives of India are incongruous candidates for a Parliamentary career. It only shows that Lord Salisbury is an old Tory of the first water, and that his association with the Dissentient Liberals has done him no good. But the assertion shows more; it shows a complete misconception of the genius of the British Parliament; it is not a local Parliament; it is an Imperial Parliament. It holds within its comprehension the affairs not only of the United Kingdom but also of India, of Australia, of the Dominion of Canada, and of all her Imperial Majesty's dependencies. Australia and Canada have Parliaments of their own, and they do not require to send members to the imperial Parliament. India has no Parliament of her own, and therefore she is anxious to send some of her sons to the British House of Commons to look to her interests. But it would appear that the present Prime Minister would be for excluding Natives of India from Parliament on the ground of some imaginary incongruity. Such a course would be unconstitutional and contrary to the nature and spirit of Parliament. We are sure, however, that his Lordship does not mean what his words imply in their logical consequences. He had incautiously used a phrase which had given offence, and by way of explaining away that phrase, as he had nothing satisfactory to say, he uses some words having little or no meaning. We are confident the people of Britain see no incongruity in a Native of India standing up as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. We are persuaded many millions of "Native British" in all parts of the United Kingdom would be glad to see some Natives of India members of the British House of Commons. They have no sympathy with the narrow, exclusive, aristocratic and uncosmopolitan views of the present Prime Minister who would never have attained that high office but for a division in the Liberal Party.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

WHATEVER specialists and scientists and fadists may say to the contrary, public opinion is entirely in favor of a positive reply to the question, is spirit-drinking an evil? The profession of Government is equally emphatic on the side of condemning the worshippers of the rosy god. But the "Public" is only a generic name for the individuals of a community, and the individuals, however loud they may be in their condemnation of alcohol drinking, are the men who in private keep up the demand for alcohol to such an extent as to make the manufacture of intoxicating drinks a steadily thriving occupation. If these individuals, each in his own sphere, were to abjure drinking, there would be no demand for potent liquors, no manufacture thereof to anything like an appreciable extent, and no evils consequently to talk of. True, those who speak in public are not always the patrons of drink, but some of them are, and those who do not speak form units which together constitute the public who in India consume a quantity of spirits that yield more than four crores of rupees a year in excise duty. As we have shown in our remarks on the question of "Does the Abkari tax check the consumption of spirits," the revenue becomes the more prolific the higher the duty is raised. It must follow, therefore, that the public voice is a false index to the cravings of the people, and the appeal to it is wrong. As regards the Government its profession is, generally speaking, not in keeping with its actions. The first excise law was avowedly framed for the sole purpose of putting down the evils of drunkenness, and the same profession has been kept up ever since; but at the same time the different laws on the subject have been so framed as to make the duty more and more paying without any regard to checking the sale of spirits. The latest illustration in support of this remark occurs in a Government resolution of October 13. The Indian Association of Calcutta has been for some time complaining of the outstill system in Hooghly and Howrah, and an able officer, Mr. Westmacott, was deputed to ascertain how far the complaint of the Association was really well-founded. Mr. Westmacott's enquiry was thorough, and the resolution says: "Though some of the complaints have not borne the test of enquiry the scrutiny to which they have been subjected has had the result of making manifest several defects, which it is both the duty and the interest of Government to remedy. Notwithstanding the recommendations of the Excise Commission in regard to the capacity of stills and fermenting vats have been nominally introduced, it has been found that the effect of these measures has been practically neutralized, and the consumption of intoxicating drinks increased by the selection of inappropriate sites for shops, by an unduly low rate of duty being fixed on the estimated consumption, in calculating the upset price of the stills, and by the capacity of stills and vats originally fixed being 'afterwards increased in proportion to the fees the abkars were willing to pay for their licences,' thus giving rise to an undue cheapening of liquor and offering improper facilities for its sale in the interior and its introduction surreptitiously into the urban and suburban areas under the fixed duty system." The action of Government is so far appropriate, but the remedies proposed for suppressing these evils appear to be so ridiculously insignificant for the purpose that one is tempted to believe that the Government wanted to avail itself of the opportunity to give another turn to the screw for the enhancement of the excise revenue and not in any way directly to check the growth of the trade in spirits. The first point is the selection of sites for shops, and this has been left to be remedied by experienced abkari officers. The question is, will these officers select out-of-the-way places for shops and thereby injure Government revenue or the most populous places where trade would be brisk and competition great? And remembering that their own prospect of promotion and *khushnam* will depend entirely upon their arrangement proving financially successful they would be obtuse indeed and self-sacrificing to the extent of stolidity not to select the most paying sites. The recommendations of fixing the duty on the estimated consumption in calculating the upset price of stills is a direct order to raise the duty. It has no element in it of a character to check the growth of retail shops or of distilleries. No one will bid for retail liquor shops in the heart of the Sunderbunds, or other wild uninhabited desert places, and if the sites be such as would secure a large number of customers or be convenient to the people of towns and villages, the enhanced fee raised by dear licences will be unfelt by the mass of those who seek the solace or the charms of spirit-drinking. The recommendation about reducing the capacity of stills and vats is equally futile as a preventive to the growth of the spirit trade. It is remarkable that if our Governmental authority did wish to put down the evil complained of, it should not have hit upon the obvious remedy of putting a limit to the number of shops and stills in a place. The less number of stills would imply a reduced supply and no amount of craving for drink could make up for the deficiency; but reduced capacity of vats and stills without a limit to their number would be only an incentive to the evil. We are willing to believe that this obvious inference did not strike our rulers, but in doing so we shall pay a very poor compliment to their knowledge as administrators of empires.

It has been said that the excise duty is the most innocent form of taxation possible, as its incident does not affect the necessaries of life, but concerns only one of its luxuries. This plea, however, is sustainable to a very limited extent. When the duty falls upon Hiedseick's Dry Monopole and the like, it is inoccuous enough, nay, to a certain extent it is beneficial, as it brings in grist to the Government mill without producing any distress or any incovenience. The excise dragnet is, however, so constructed that for one drinker of Hiedseick's Dry Monople it takes in five thousand poor miserable wretches who seek to forget for a while the insufferable woes of the world by an occasional sip of rum or *doasta*. In the Western Presidency it descends lower. Those who cannot afford to get rum or *doasta* there and depend for their solace on cocoanut toddy are taxed even more heavily than the drinkers of beer in England, the richest country in the world. Indeed, Bengal is even worse in this respect. She stoops even to the fresh juice of the date, which is not an intoxicating drug at all. In this case the Government could not call it an excise duty; but on the plea of the juice when kept fermenting into toddy our Government goes to the fountain-head and fixes a duty on the tapping of date trees without which no juice can be drawn. No doubt the procedure is a very simple and effective one, but the logic of it would be on a par with that which would justify taxing sugarcane plants on the ground that the said plants yield sugar and that sugar *may* be, but not always is, converted into rum. In Europe the parallel would be the taxing of beetroot fields or maple or apple orchards, though no one in Europe has yet ventured to do so. It is always extremely unpleasing to enquire into the motives of our rulers, but the facts we have set forth, and they represent a fraction of what may be easily had, leave us no alternative but to infer that the profession of Government about the morality and health of the poorer clases in this country is a profession only. It is on a par with that of the millowners of Lancashire in regard to the health of the factory hands at Bombay. The real object of Government is taxation, and the profession is put forward as a blind or cover.

While on this subject we think it as well to say a few words in explanation of the concluding sentence of our last week's article on the subject. A critic at our elbow argues that we were faulty in our ratiocination, in suggesting the abandonment of the excise duty as a means to checking consumption' As a fact, however, we did no such thing as the chief or the only means for putting down drunkenness. In concluding a brief and hasty article we referred only to the logical sequence of the argument. The facts we cited then showed that the consumption of alcohol has risen with the steady and gradual enhancement of taxation, and that where no excise duty existed there was scarcely any drunkenness worth naming. This necessarily led to the conclusion that the abandonment of excise duty would be beneficial to the cause of morality. What other means should be adopted conjointly with the abandonment of excise duty is a question that does not concern the object of the present article and therefore we must not touch upon it now.

THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

THE Faculty of Arts of the local University will meet on Saturday next to consider, amongst other things, a report of a Sub-Committee recommending certain changes in the bye-laws relating to the F. A., B. A., and M. A. Application Forms. The changes suggested are trifling, except as regards M. A. candidates who are not to be allowed to appear in future except on the production of a certificate showing that they had attended a course of 50 lectures on the prescribed subject in an affiliated institution. Surely this has not resulted from a desire to emulate the example of the sister Universities of London, Oxford and Dublin, for their regulations governing the M. A. Examination do not impose any such condition. The alleged reason is strict legality. The Sub-Committee say that "*whilst* revising the forms of application of admission to the F. A., B. A., and M. A. Examinations of the University, the attention of the Committee has been drawn to the fact that the provisions of Section 12 of the Act of Incorporation are not complied with by the M. A. Regulations and the M. A. Application Forms. The Committee deem it desirable that the said provisions be complied with and that candidates for the M. A. Examination be, as a general rule, required to have prosecuted the prescribed course of instruction for the examination in an affiliated institution." Now, Sec. 12 of the said Act says nothing in particular about the M. A. candidates. Its provisions apply to the B. A., and other examinations, and its wording is general,

not specific. All candidates including those for the M. A. are required to produce from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council a certificate to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed. The word "instruction" in this section, the Sub-Committee assumes, means "attendance at a course of at least 50 lectures in the subject in which he desires to be examined." This was, however, not the opinion of the lawyers who have had the management of the University during the last three-and-thirty years. They took it that the instruction may come from anywhere—a private tutor, a coach, or an obliging friend,—and all that was needed was a certificate from a Principal or Head Master to the effect that the B. A. degree obtained by the candidate was produced before the Principal or Head Master and that he knew nothing against the moral character of the canditate. The words, as quoted above, certainly do not require that the candidate should have been instructed *in an affiliated Institution.* If a candidate employs the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a clergyman, as in England, as his private tutor the latter can, with a safe conscience, give the candidate the prescribed certificate, and nothing in the Act would justify the Senate in refusing him permission to appear at the examination. Or, to go a step further. If any person, other than a Principal or Head Master, should appear before, or certify to, a Principal or Head Master that he had put a candidate through his paces in regard to the prescribed text books, the Principal or Head Master might, without any violation of the spirit or the express wording of the Act, give the candidate the required certificate, and we are at a loss to conjecture on what grounds the Senate could bar his candidature. The expression in "an affiliated Institution" does not qualify the word "instructed." The certificate being required, as we hold it to be, from the Principal or the Head Master of an affiliated Institution does not of itself necessarily imply that the candidate is to be *instructed in an affiliated Institution*, in-as-much as such certificates are required from the Principals and Head Masters of affiliated Institutions only on account of their being more trustworthy than private individuals. We submit, therefore, that the course of instruction in an affiliated Institution, thus recommended, was not contemplated by the framers of the Act. Again, what benefit would a candidate for examination in History, for example, derive by instruction in an affiliated Institution? What professor, we ask, is better versed for example in the history of England during the reign of George III. than the writers on that period themselves, the works of most, if not all, of whom are prescribed as text-books for the examination? As a matter of fact there is no Professor of History in M. A. even in the Presidency College, and do the gentlemen of the Sub-Committee mean to say that there should be no examination in History so long as there is no provision made for teaching it? In English also, as far as our experience goes, we do not think a course of instruction in an affiliated Institution imperative or absolutely necessary. With regard to the experimental or practical sciences, the candidates for examination therein will of themselves attend lectures &c. in an affiliated institution, for the simple reason that the cost of experiments at home would be too much for most of them to bear. Here it will probably be asked, why should candidates who go in for the scientific examinations be indirectly required to attend an affiliated Institution while those who go in for the examinations in the other branches of knowledge are not at all required to do so; or to put it more plainly, why should candidates for science examinations be obliged to pay schooling fees which the other candidates are exempted from paying? But there is, however, no parallelism in the case, and our reply is the same with a little variation as the milk-maid's in the comic song, "No one *axed them*, Sir." The examinations in the non-scientific branches are not barred against them. One may as well urge that since the Presidency College students pay a higher rate of schooling fees than others, the University should require all candidates to go in for their examination from the Presidency College. On the other hand, the rule proposed is directly opposed to the letter and spirit of the Charter of the University. The University owes its *raison d'etre* to a desire to *encourage* the spread of learning in India, and the change proposed is wholly deterrent. The change would begin by stamping with the ban of illegality the title of a larger number of M. A.'s who have got their degrees under the old rules. In short, half the number of our graduates would be no M.A.'s, the University having, on its own admission now, no authority to confer the Degree unless the candidates had been *instructed in an affiliated Institution.* It would require a new Act of the Legislature to legalize the assumption of the said Degree by the aforesaid M.A.'s, and so declare the action of the University valid. Secondly, we have to urge that the present Regulations for the M.A. Examination, which have materially remained the same since the foundation of the University, are convenient, and that is a great point in their favor. In these hard times most persons immediately after graduating look out for employment and engage themselves in earning their livelihood some persons go in for teacherships in schools, others go in for clerkships under articles to an attorney or Vakil, others again go in for medicine, and so on. Should the present Regulations be repealed or modified on the proposed basis of instruction in an affiliated Institution, the M. A. Examination would then be barred against school-masters, for a school-master cannot at the same time pursue the avocations of a teacher in a public school as well as attend M. A. class lectures in an affiliated Institution. Articled clerks and other professional men likewise have their respective callings to look after, and they can have no time to attend lectures. It would be absurd to expect these to go in for the M. A. examination before they attempt to earn their livelihood, for bread is of greater consideration than empty honors. One must first live to become honorable, and knowledge with an empty stomach will be appreciated after the Greek Kalends. We trust, therefore, that the Faculty of Arts and the Senate will not by this unnecessary and misconceived step check the progress of higher education. Their motto is "The Advancement of Learning," which is the noble legend now on the arms of the University, and we ask should they belie that by a course of action which would place a stumbling block in the path of progress?

BUTTER-BOAT AND PALM-OIL.

AT a very early stage in the history of the National Congress movement, Sir Ahmed Khan, of Alighur, sympathising with its object, made a speech to defend the use of the term 'National' for an Association consisting of many diverse nationalities. He said that the men of different nations in their political capacity constitute one nation and therefore the epithet used to designate the Association was appropriate. Mr. Amir Ali and Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur were more wary in this respect. From the beginning they saw that an Association which had justice, competition and fair-play for its object would not be conducive to their interests, and accordingly set their faces against it. Syed Ahmed soon took the hint, and between them they have now a large body of Muhammadan following. Their cry now is:—"Down with competition and desert, and three cheers for the butter-boat." The old Muhammadan adage says '*Murabbi biyar o murabba bakhur*,' which is equivalent to saying "bring your patrons first and then you will have access to the jam-pot"; and our Muslim friends believe that the lesson conveyed in that adage is the best for success in this world. Nor are they much mistaken in their opinion. By dint of circulating the butter-boat and misleading articles in newspapers they have managed more successfully to carry off the loaves and fishes of office and the favors of the authority that be than those who relied on their deserts. The late Viceroy went the length of robbing Peter to pay Paul for the sake of the Muhammadans. The bulk of the funds in all schools under the control of Government is contributed by the Hindu students, and the Government have ordered that a part of the said funds should go towards the education of Muslim students who are to derive all the benefits of the school in common with the Hindus, but contribute only one half of the schooling fee. In other departments this partiality is quite as manifest, and we are tempted to think that the butterboat policy is the best for success in this world. It is the cheapest and at the same time the most effective. Of course at times it fails, as in the case of the recent High Court Judgeship, when a Hindu carried off the prize which was held all but certain for Mr. Amir Ali, and for which some people went the length of making a representation to Government. That is, however, exceptional, and does not refute the merit of the policy. In the game of this world we cannot always turn up honors. And if "the butterboat" be the best policy, who will deny that "palm oil" would be equally efficacious? And if its efficacy be admitted, why should not our Mahammadan fellow subjects try it too and acknowledge its potency? Certain it is that in the last century many persons, both European and Indian, grew immensely rich by its judicous use. Under the principle of acting "every man for himself" we see no reason why one should not try the lubricating effect of that oil to win his case. Morally there is slight difference between the application of butter and that of palm oil. If it leads as it does to any warping or inclination from the straight line of justice it is the same in the one case as in the other, and most people would rather see a murderous relative taken away from the gallows by a bonus of fifty thousand rupees than be without it and see, perhaps, an only son, dangling below it. The oil is at times, unquestionably the most convenient for many private purposes, and as there is no difference between it and the butter it is puritanical to be squeamish on the subject. As a matter of fact it is very largely employed in the conduct of worldly affairs and many are the fortunes made by it. Only for the sake of appearances it is not avowed. Ordinarily people feel some bashfulness and timidity in avowing their familiarity with and proneness to the use of butter also; but our Muhammadan friends have risen above such weakness, and openly declared that they would have no regard for competition and desert and justice so long as the butter course is more effective; and who will say that they are wrong? Once at the Medical College a student, who could not take a single note of the lectures delivered there and, to put it mildly, was rather too much in need of mnemonics, carried every thing before him from his fellow students by taking the soap and the towel from the attending bearer and officiously handing them to the surgeon at the hospital at the close of his clinical lectures. There was nothing actually wrong in his action, and if the fellow won at the expense of the more clever students it was a matter of no concern to the public at large. People have often acquired Knighthoods and Baronetcies and even patents of nobility by services which do not admit of being described. In Muhammadan Courts in India such services are designated by the euphemistic, but very expressive, phrase *khidmat-e-khas.* Some people are naturally so constitued as to be unfit for such service, and, failing it, if they should not prosper in this world, it is their own look out. Those who succeed should not forego their success for the sake of the *mal adroit.* This is a view of the case that most of our readers would not approve of, but in justice to Congress-hating Muhammedans it should not be witheld from the public. True, justice and fair play and desert are excellent general principles, but being broad and general they are too attenuated by diffusion to be of any particular interest to individuals. They cannot weigh even as a feather against individual interests.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on the 24th instant with the usual speech from Her Majesty.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne will hold a reception at the Government House Gardens on Thursday, the 10th January next, between 4 and 6 P. M. Ladies and gentlemen having entree at the Government House are invited to attend and those that have children are requested to bring them with them.

THE Annual State Dinner at Government House will take place to-morrow.

A MEETING was held at Paris, on the 28th instant of four thousand bondholders of the Panama Canal Company, at which it was resolved to find capital to complete the Canal, and waive all claim, to interest until the Canal is open for traffic.

THE Civil Service Dinner which was held at the United Service Club on the 29th instant under the presidency of Mr. Justice Prinse, is pronounced to have been a great success.

RAJA RAMESSUR SING Bahadur has been appointed a member of the Bengal Council in the place of Babu Kalinath Mitra.

THE *Sakhi Samiti* held their first grand annual Fancy Fair at the Bethune College grounds on the 29th instant under the distinguished patronage of the Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Bayley, who kindly paid it a visit. Plain and fancy articles for the use of ladies and children were exhibited and sold and ladies of the highest respectability presided at the stalls. The exhibition was open only to ladies and boys under 5 and it was largely attended. The proceeds of the *Mela* will be devoted for the benefit of poor Hindoo girls and widows.

EARLY sleepers on Sunday last were rudely awakened in their slumbers by a severe shock of earth-quake. The wave seemed to travel from the South to North, although according to some accounts it travelled from East to West. The shock lasted for the better part of a minute and was severe enough to rattle doors, and swing bedsteads violently. No damage was fortunately sustained, though if it lasted longer the less substantial houses would have badly fared. Another and a far less slight shock was felt towards morning at about 3 A. M. The disturbance seems to have been wide-spread and the shock was severely felt in many other places.

THE many friends of Mr. Thomas Jones, the third Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, whose period of service was to have expired on the the 1st of February next, will be glad to hear that Sir Steuart Bayley has granted him an extension of service for two years. Mr. Jones is still in the prime of life and during the sixteen years that he has been on the Small Cause Court bench he has given uniform satisfaction both by marked ability in the discharge of his onerous duties and urbanity of temper, which has deservedly made him popular both in and outside his Court. He has broad sympathies with the people and their institutions, and the distinguished services he rendered to the Calcutta Corporation at considerable personal sacrifice during the stormy days of the memorable "section 28 Commission" have earned him the gratitude of all sections of the Calcutta community. They will feel sincerely thankful to Sir Steuart Bayley for permitting Mr. Jones to continue in their midst for some time longer.

THE Christmas and New Years Day holidays have in many cases been amalgamated this year and the Calcutta Small Cause Court and Bengal Secretariat offices are among those who have profited by the change and got a ten days' leave at a stretch. Unlike provious years however the High Court holidays were split up and the Court remained open from Thusday last and closes again to-day. It is supposed that the Judges who regard this time of the year as the best for work, inaugurated this change and propose to add to the existing Easter holidays so that there may be a respite to speak of, during the grilling hot weather and just a chance of a hurried run up to the cloud lands. The Christmas festivities of the the year have not been, we are afraid, on the usual scale and seem to have unconsciously shared the decay of Durga Puja and Maharam festivities that we have had occasion of deploring. Somehow or other there is not the same zest and relish in our amusements and the *Buradin* which used to be looked forward to in the good old days with great gusto has lost much of its importance, just as the corresponding Hindoo and Mahomedan festive occasions have lost theirs. We would feign believe that this augurs nothing serious and is a mere accident. The illuminations and decorations of the Christmas Eve were on the usual scale at the "Hall of All Nations," which was thronged by spectators and at Frederico Peliti's establishment where the artistic "monster" cake, with a beautiful image in sugar of the Queen-Empress in the centre was much admired. Messrs. Moore, Horrocks, Meyers, G. C. Shaw, Stephen and a few other establishment contributed towards the evening's amusements and the Indian Circus Company gave a special performance under Viceregal patronage. The Christmas Pantomime at the Royal was a great success and our own theatres were equal to the occasion with their holiday "double" performances and their splendid decorations and illuminations. At the "Star" *Sarala* and Gopal drew tears and and Gadadhar and Nilkamal langhter, while the highly pathetic *Parikshit* with its numerous and melodious songs drew admiring crowds to the "Bengal." At the Zoo there was a grand and successful Fete on Wednesday in aid of the Town Band and to crown all our Anglo-Indian Dailies had a day's respite.

WHILE the Government advocates, the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*, are never tired of villifying the Congress-party for their earnest attempt to get the Legislative Councils of the country made more useful and efficient than what they are at present, it is refreshing to notice that the vicious habit is not shared in by the bulk of the Anglo-Indian community. *Pace* the conduct of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. That highly respectable body of Englishmen not only sympathise with the Congress-party—in the language of our late Viceroy, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, "the Phætons" who want to wrest the reins of the state chariot from the hands of their official custodians—but lend them active support. In a letter written to the Government of India, the Chamber says:

"On public as well as commercial grounds, the Chamber ventures to invite the Government of India to consider the advisability of enlarging the Provincial Legislative Councils of the country, conceding to them under such limitation as may appear necessary for the honor and security of the Empire, the privilege of discussing the Provincial Budget."

In another passage in that letter they point out the general principle which underlies the question by saying:

"It would be an advantage to the country and therefore to the Government, if they had to justify their financial policy not only to the Supreme authority, but also to that educated public opinion which has become a powerful factor in Indian affairs. Unless this is done the evil of taxation without representation will become more pronounced in India than ever."

Here the so-called Phætons are described as "powerful factors," the men who are, according to Lord Dufferin and his organs, vain, bumptious silly radicals and communists, most important wheels in the machinery of a healthy Government. By the way, one of the Phætons is a retired Jehu who managed the ribbons of the state chariot to the credit of Phœbus while that divinity played the pageant in state ceremonials.

THE report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University appearing in our daily contemporaries seems to be wrong and misleading. Sir Alfred Croft, the Chairman of the meeting, proposed that the old standard of pass marks of the Entrance Examination be maintained for another year, in opposition to a resolution of the Senate adopted on the 16th of April 1887, which laid down that henceforth 30 per cent in English and 25 per cent in other branches would be the minimum pass-marks, subject to the proviso that at least 33 per cent of the available marks in all subjects would have to be secured. It is reported in the papers that Sir Alfred's proposal was carried. This is not so. Although it met with some amount of official support it was ultimately negatived and the Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Banerjee's amendment, seconded by Dr Soorjee Kumar Sarvadhikary, was carried. It was to the effect that the new standard namely 33 per cent in English and 25 per cent in other subjects should apply to the examination of 1890 and the standard adopted last year be adhered to in 1889. Although the standard of marks in English be capable of some slight increase, great injustice would be done to candidates who have deposited their examination fees on the distinct understanding that the standard has been lowered. The majority would therefore have to encounter a set of circumstances for which to say the least, they must have been quite unprepared. Some changes have also been made in the Medical Examinations. Instead of there being the first and second M. B. and the first and second L. M. S., there will be a third examination still, namely the Preliminary Scientific, which medical students will have to undergo at an earlier stage of their training, if they wish. The College and class examinations with their rich prizes and scholarships are hardly capable of urging lagging spirits on in the same marked manner as an University Examination would and the change is perhaps salutary so far. But we tremble for the sake of our over-examined boys and would much rather be content with the present list which is formidable enough as it is.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate exprience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal Notional Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have coninced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Diseases, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a larg number of cases in which the patients protested they had naver been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily. and with marked benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, duggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn London.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 26, 1888.

GENERAL.—Babu Nilkanto Sirkar, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the district of Nuddea.

Lieutenant William Skinner. Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence up to the 15th March 1889;

Mr. H. S, Hamilton, Covenanted Deputy Collectar, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C) of 1880, in the district of Mozufferpore.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate, Lohardugga, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Sungoo subdivision in that district.

Mr. R. Nathan is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate in the Burdwan Division and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Hooghly.

Baboo Tara Prosad Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for eight days.

Mr. W. R. Bright, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Bettiah, Chumparun, acted as Magistrate of that district from the afternoon of the 21st November to the forenoon of the 15th December 1888.

Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr. E. Steward, Deputy Magistrate, Setamarhee, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore Sub-division of that district.

Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Officiating, Joint-Magistrate, Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Purneah.

Mr. G. G. Dey, Judge, on furlough, is appointed to be Judge of Backergunge.

Baboo Srinath Sen, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Purneah.

Moulvie Imdad Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, Purneah, is transferred to the Sudder station in the district of Noakholly.

Baboo Prankissen Roy, Deputy Magistrate, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station in the district of Shahabad.

Baboo Gogan Chunder Das, Temporary Deputy Magistrate, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months.

Baboo Surendra Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Sarun.

JUDICIAL Mr. R. Nathan, Assistant Magistrate, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Munsif of Hazaribagh is vested ex-officio with the powers to try rent suits under Act (B. C.) of 1879.

Baboo Jagut Durlabh Mozoomdar, First Subordinate Judge Chittagong, is allowed furlough for one year.

Baboo Sreeram Gangooly, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Kooshtea, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate of the Soory Bench, in the district of Beerbhoom.

Babu Gopal Chandra Bose, Munsif of Buxar, in the district of Shahabad, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Purneah.

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By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Their Excellencies Viceroy and Marchioness of Lansdowne will receive on Thursday afternoon the 10th January 1889, in the Gardens of Government House, from 4 to 6 P. M.

All Ladies and Gentlemen having the entree at Government House, are invited to attend and those having children to bring them.

WILLIAM BERES FORD, LT. COL.,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

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১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারামে সর্ব্বা প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল ⁄৹ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইরিং ১।০, ১৷৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬.৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আপাদমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রস, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

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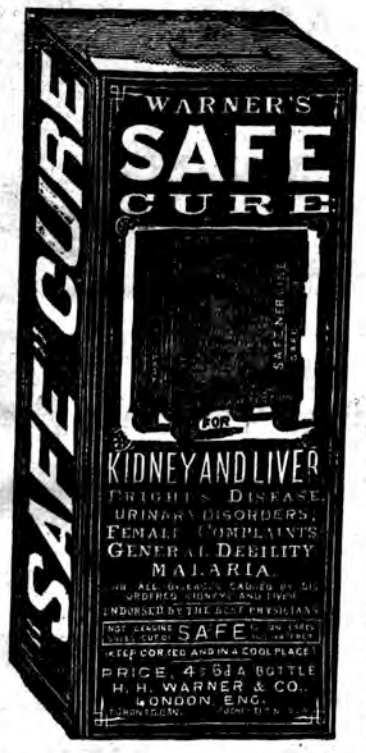

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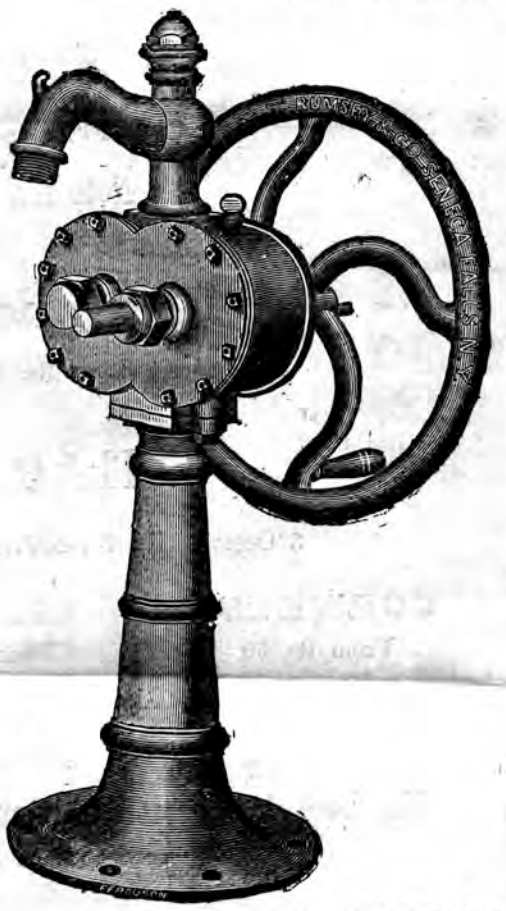

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